

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th March 1887.

CONTENTS:

		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		
The Burmese war	283	
Maharajah Dhuleep Singh	ib.	
The North-Western Frontier	ib.	
One Lieutenant-Governor for Upper and Lower Burmah	ib.	
The Burmese war	ib.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		
(a)—Police—		
Murders at Devagram	ib.	
The Police	284	
Chowkidars at Ichapur	ib.	
A death unaccounted for	ib.	
A murder untraced	ib.	
Transfer of the Sultanpore police station to Barati	ib.	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		
The Munsif of Karimgunge	ib.	
Mr. Orr, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, <i>versus</i> Baboo Nitai Govind Chaudhuri and Nagendra Nath	ib.	
The Deputy Magistrate of Julpigoree	285	
The Rungpore deer case	ib.	
The Rungpore deer case	ib.	
(c)—Jails—		
A prisoner released on the occasion of the Jubilee	ib.	
(d)—Education—		
The Sanskrit College	ib.	
High education and Lord Dufferin	286	
Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyaratna and the Sanskrit College	ib.	
The minor scholarship examination in Burdwan	ib.	
Mediæval Bengali literature	ib.	
Baboo Golap Chandra Sastri	ib.	
The Calcutta University	ib.	
The Sanskrit College	287	
The Calcutta University and the publication of old Bengali books	ib.	
The Calcutta University	ib.	
Primary examination in Howrah	ib.	
Dr. Hunter and old Bengali books	ib.	
Technical education	288	
The Calcutta University and old Bengali books	ib.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		
The Calcutta Municipality	ib.	
Ferry-men of North Sylhet	ib.	
The Dacca Sudder Local Board	ib.	
Local Self-Government in Jamalpore	ib.	
Hilsha fish at Kooshtea	289	
Condition of the Ranaghat sub-division	ib.	
The Howrah Municipal Commissioners	ib.	
The Calcutta Municipality	ib.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		
Sale of holdings on account of arrears of rent	289	
Sale of forms of dakhilah chalans in Sylhet	290	
A ryots' rising in Nawabgunge, Dacca	ib.	
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—		
Electric lamps in railway carriages	ib.	
The Eden Canal	ib.	
A railway line from Ranaghat to Bhugwangola	ib.	
A railway line from Howrah to Amta	ib.	
(h)—General—		
The title conferred upon the Nawab of Mooshedabad	ib.	
Postal arrangements for the delivery of letters to Vaidyapore, &c.	ib.	
The Finance Committee	ib.	
India for Englishmen	291	
Sir M. E. Grant Duff on India	ib.	
Government and Indians	ib.	
Oppression in collecting the income-tax	ib.	
The Burdwan adoption	ib.	
Sub-Deputy Collectors	292	
Mr. Reilly of Burdwan	ib.	
Baboo Jagat Chundra Some, Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa	ib.	
Mr. Amir Ali before the Public Service Commission	ib.	
Sir Stuart Bayley and the exodus to Darjeeling	ib.	
Russia and India	ib.	
Natives in the Government service	293	
The Rungpore deer case	ib.	
Sir Rivers Thompson's minute on the deer case	ib.	
Reform of the Indian Legislative Councils	ib.	
Anti-Bengali tendency of the Provincial Governments in India	294	
The future Maharajah of Burdwan	ib.	
Advice to Indians	ib.	
The Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore	ib.	
Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech	295	
Mr. Harding, Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong	ib.	
The Rungpore deer case	ib.	
The decline of Indian silk trade	ib.	
Want of good drinking water in Sabhar, Dacca	ib.	
The Deputy Magistrate of Contai	ib.	
The Public Service Commission	ib.	
Sir Rivers Thompson and the deer case	ib.	
Stamp vendors in the district of Furreedpore	296	
The Puri Lodging-house Act	ib.	
Contrast between the old and new methods of administering India	ib.	
The Burdwan Raj Estate	ib.	
Mr. Beames before the Public Service Commission	ib.	
Mr. Maclean of Burrisal	ib.	
Sir Comer Petheram before the Public Service Commission	297	
Baboo Syama Charun Das, Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore in Mymensingh	ib.	

	Page.
The Coolie Act	297
An address to Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.
Employment of natives in the Judicial Service	300
Outstills in the Uluberia sub-division	301
The Jubilee titles... ..	ib.
The Rungpore deer case	ib.
Natives in the public service	ib.
The title of Mahamahopadhyaya	302
The present financial system	ib.
The punishment inflicted upon Mr. Newbery	ib.
The extortion of the English and Russian Govern- ments	303
The Government resolution on the Rungpore deer case	ib.
Mr. Amir Ali and the Civil Service	ib.
Mr. J. G. Charles before the Public Service Com- mission	ib.
The administration of Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.
Appointment of Mr. Ranade as Legal Remembrancer of Bombay	304
Sir Stuart Bayley and the Darjeeling exodus	ib.
Mauritius sugar	ib.
Collection of the income-tax in Calcutta	ib.
The Finance Committee	ib.
Distribution of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> among the editors of native papers	ib.
The drivers of ticca carriages in Calcutta	305
Act XIII of 1859... ..	ib.
The <i>Englishman's</i> advocacy for the Anglo-Indians	ib.
The Rungpore deer case	ib.
Adoption of the son of Lala Ban Behary Kapur	ib.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

Repeal of Act XIII of 1859	306
Appointment of the amlah of the lower Civil Courts by the District Judge	ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Wilson of Cambay	307
Mr. Wilson of Cambay	ib.
Mr. Wilson of Cambay	ib.
The arrest of Ranabir Jung	ib.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION
OF THE PEOPLE.

Condition of the people at Sri Ula in the district of Khulna	ib.
--	-----

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Jubilee Committee	ib.
The Jubilee address	ib.
The Countess of Dufferin's Fund	308
The Imperial Institute	ib.
The sale of Sir Rivers Thompson's furniture, &c.	ib.
Lord and Lady Dufferin at a native theatre	ib.
The Lady Dufferin Fund	309
The procuring of addresses for Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson's statute	ib.
Sale of opium in Calcutta	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

Thefts in Balasore... ..	ib.
Appointment of men who are not Uriyas in settlement work in Orissa	ib.
Orissa and the Jubilee honours	ib.
The ex-Rajah of Puri	ib.
The Orissa Text-Book Committee	310
The Sub-divisional Officer of Bhuddruck	ib.
Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and extra issues for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar ... ..	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta ... ..	.....
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam ... ..	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	700	14th March 1887.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	11th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibha"	Halishahar ... ..	.....
11	"Bangabasi"	Calcutta	20,000	12th ditto.
12	"Bharatbasi"	Ditto	3,000	5th ditto.
13	"Bharat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	8th ditto.
15	"Charuvarta"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	7th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	13th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	11th ditto.
18	"Garib"	Dacca ... ..	.....	9th ditto.
19	"Grambasi"	Uluberia ... ..	.....	14th ditto.
20	"Hindu Kanjika"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	9th ditto.
21	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	
22	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto ... ..	.....
23	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ... ..	.....
24	"Navavibhakar Sadharani"	Calcutta	1,000	14th ditto.

No	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	5th March 1887.
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	11th ditto.
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	600	4th & 11th March 1887.
28	"Pūrva Bangabāsi"	Noakholly ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	205	10th March 1887.
30	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	9th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	11th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	12th ditto.
33	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	4th & 11th March 1887.
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	
35	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	1,000	14th March 1887.
36	"Śrīmanta Saudagār"	Calcutta ...	.....	14th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto ...	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patākā"	Ditto ...	700	10th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	13th to 17th March 1887.
40	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	200	11th to 17th ditto.
41	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	11th to 18th ditto.
42	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	
43	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	14th March 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...	.....	8th ditto.
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	10th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	7th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	11th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	198	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	7th & 14th March 1887.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	9th to 15th & 17th March 1887.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	26th February 1887.
61	"Balasore Samvād Vāhikā"	Balasore ...	205	24th ditto.
62	"Fanskārak"	Cuttack ...	200	3rd March 1887.
63	"Navasamvād"	Ditto ...	.....	27th February 1887.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th March, says that Colonel Chesney's refusal to give more European troops to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah means that disturbances are expected to take place in the North-Western frontier. But the Colonel has said that he can give the Chief Commissioner some native regiments. This means that the Colonel feels no hesitation in placing Indian troops in a situation of difficulty and danger, or even in sacrificing their lives.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Mar. 10th, 1887.

2. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 11th March, says that the wretchedness of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, who is now a beggar and a wanderer, is entirely due to the circumstance of the ungrateful English people following in regard to him a policy of plunder and misappropriation. It is rumoured that Dhuleep has taken shelter in Russia, and that a good deal of excitement prevails among the Sikhs, who have evidently taken umbrage at the treatment which their prince has received from the hands of the English, and that Russia is advancing towards the Punjab with a large army to claim Dhuleep's heritage back from its unjust spoliators. The treatment of Dhuleep by the English has dissatisfied all India. The English should take care before it is too late.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th March, is alarmed to find Sir Frederick Roberts, Colonel Chesney, Colonel Durand, the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Hogg and other high officials hastening towards the North-Western Frontier. The writer is afraid lest there be any disturbances on the North-Western Frontier before the Burmese difficulties are over, and he prays to God to avert all danger of that kind.

BANGABASI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

4. The *Dainik*, of the 13th March, refers to a rumour to the effect that the Government of India has proposed to the Secretary of State that Upper and Lower Burmah should be placed under one Lieutenant-Governor. But will this stop dacoity?

DAINIK,
Mar. 13th, 1887.

5. The *Dainik*, of the 15th March, referring to the fact of the *Pioneer* having gone into ecstasies over the surrender of a Burmese leader, says that there is no reason to be so jubilant over an incident of this description, because there is no knowing how many more leaders or sardars may yet turn up against the English.

DAINIK,
Mar. 15th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

6. The *Pratikár*, of the 4th March, says that two murders have been committed within short intervals in the village Devagram within the jurisdiction of the Kaligunj thana in Nuddea. The writer ventures to say that the second murder was committed because no steps were taken to apprehend the murderers when they committed the first murder. It is clear that some wicked men have formed a gang in the village, and more dreadful things will happen if they are not promptly checked. The Police has made no attempt to apprehend the offenders. The Sub-Inspector of Kaligunj, the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Commissioner, and lastly the Lieutenant-Governor, are solicited to provide against the recurrence of such dreadful crimes.

PRATIKAR,
Mar. 4th, 1887.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Mar. 8th, 1887.

7. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th March, says that Government ought to take steps to improve the efficiency of the Police. Men of education

and character should be taken into that service, and every thana should have at least one Sub-Inspector on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. These Sub-Inspectors should be promoted to the rank of Inspectors on a monthly salary of Rs. 300. The office of Assistant Superintendent of Police should be abolished, and the saving thus effected should be utilised for the purpose of increasing the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The present inefficiency of the Police is due to the fact that Government places no trust in police officers for judicial purposes, and recruit policemen chiefly from amongst the lowest and most ignorant classes of the population.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

8. A correspondent of the same paper says that three chowkidars in the village Ichapur have resigned because they did not regularly receive their pay, and

their posts remain vacant up to date. The authorities ought to enforce the provisions of the Chowkidari Act, and not allow the posts of chowkidars to remain vacant.

SAHACHAR,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

A death unaccounted for.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th March, regrets that the death of the wife of one Haris Bagdi, a resident of the village Rambati, in thana Rayna, should still remain unaccounted for. The local Police has failed to make out anything.

PRATIKAR,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

A murder untraced.

10. A correspondent of the *Pratikar*, of the 11th March, says that the murder of a young Brahman girl of the village Patikabati, in the district of Moorshedabad, still remains untraced. The Magistrate of the district should take steps to find out the perpetrators of the crime.

BANGABASI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

Transfer of the Sultanpore police station to Barati.

11. The Gouripore (24-Pergunnahs) correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 12th March, thinks that the proposed transfer of the Sultanpore police station to Barati will be attended with increase of crime in the locality. The authorities should consult local public opinion before taking any steps in the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PARIDARSHAK,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

12. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 5th March, says that about six or seven months ago the present Munsif of Karimgunge made an order prohibiting everybody to enter his office rooms, and he has lately refused public admittance even into his court. Even pleaders' clerks are not allowed to enter the court-room on business. A respectable gentleman was insulted on the 25th February last for entering the pleaders' rooms.

The Munsif of Karimgunge.

SANSODHINI,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

Mr. Orr, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, versus Baboos Nitai Govinda Chaudhuri and Nagendra Nath.

13. The *Sansodhini*, of the 11th March, takes exception to Mr. Harding's decision in the case instituted in his Court by Mr. Orr, Police Superintendent of Chittagong, against Baboos Nitai Govinda Chaudhuri and Nagendra Nath for having music at their house at night in consequence of which Mr. Orr's sleep was broken. Any sound will break a sleep, and it must be therefore wrong to fine a man for having music which interrupts another man's sleep. The music complained of was not made before 4 o'clock in the morning; so there could hardly be any disturbance of sleep properly so-called. And the house in which that music was made was at some distance from Mr. Orr's house. It is not likely therefore that Mr. Orr's sleep was disturbed by that music. Altogether, Mr. Harding's decision, imposing a fine, however

small upon one of the accused, is an unjustifiable one. It will have the effect of forcing silence on the native population of Chittagong at night, or compelling them to hold no musical performance without the permission of the authorities. The decision should be protested against.

14. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 11th March, says that The Deputy Magistrate of Julpigoree. Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Julpigoree, often employs ignorant Mahomedan chaprasis to administer oath to witnesses in violation of the provisions of Act X, and insults suitors upon the smallest provocation. He is also incompetent to decide cases under Act X as appears from the fact of his trying rent suits on the summary method. As the file of cases in his Court is always heavy, he is often unwilling to grant adjournment even on just grounds, and in his impatience to lessen his file he often dismisses cases hurriedly and without waiting even for a few minutes to receive reasonable applications for adjournment. The Baboo would, however, do well to apply to the authorities for an assistant instead of disposing of cases hastily and without sufficient enquiry or consideration.

SAMAYA,
Mar 11th, 1887.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th March, says that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor deserves thanks for the firmness, independence, and devotion to duty which he has displayed in connection with the deer case. Sir Rivers Thompson would surely have awakened feelings of deep reverence and loyalty in the Bengali heart if his career had been from the beginning marked by such uprightness as this. Though the punishment awarded to the offenders is light considering the gravity of their offences, still it is a matter for rejoicing that they have not passed wholly unpunished. It will be something if the resolution have the effect of checking, in some measure, the high-handedness of Anglo-Indian officers. To ensure the soundness of the administration by punishing offenders is one of the surest means of securing the loyalty of the people.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

16. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 14th March, is glad that Sir Rivers Thompson has censured the Rungpore trial in a fitting manner.

The Rungpore deer case.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

(c)—Jails.

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th March, says that released prisoners are almost sure to revert to their old evil ways unless provision is made for their living after their release, and relates, in illustration of this position, the case of a prisoner released on the occasion of the Jubilee who, being brought before the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on a charge of theft, said that he was obliged to steal because he could not get money anywhere either to buy food or to go to his home in the country.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

(d)—Education.

18. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 5th March, says that in awarding the Sanskrit College scholarships the fitness or otherwise of the scholarship-holders to hold the same is not at all considered. The scholarships must anyhow be given away. So, as the Director of Public Instruction cannot sanction the award of a scholarship unless the boy who gets it has secured half the total number of marks, it has been found necessary and expedient to attach 100 marks to an essay in Bengali. The standard of the examination has also been lowered, and every care is taken to set easy questions. If all these expedients fail, the marks allotted to the Bengali essay are

BHARATBASÍ,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

increased. Government may satisfy itself about the truth of this statement by instituting a public enquiry. Question papers are also some times tampered with, and it has been stated that the writer of these articles on the Sanskrit College was expelled for stealing question papers. But the fact is that, no one was ever turned out for committing such an offence. As matters stand at present, the Sanskrit College exists not for the public but for the sole and exclusive benefit of Mahámohopádhya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyáratna, C.I.E. It may not be the intention of Government that it should exist for that purpose. But as all this mismanagement escapes its notice, people must *perforce* believe the College to exist for that purpose alone.

BHARATBASI,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

19. The same paper says that the abolition of several High Schools during the administration of Lord Dufferin makes people think that His Lordship, in spite of his professions to the contrary, is not a friend of high education.

BHARATBASI.

20. In reply to certain enquiries made of it as to whether the question of the management of the Sanskrit College by Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyaratna will be investigated, the same paper says that it rests with the authorities to hold an investigation or not. But many people will like to see such an enquiry made. Pandit Mahesh Chandra is called upon to refute the charges brought against him; and the writer expresses his readiness to admit his error, and to tender any apology that may be deemed sufficient and proper if the Pandit can prove the falsity of the allegations made against him. His silence, however, shows that the charges are true. The Pandit is reported to have secured some advocates in the Press. But why does he not come forward in *persona propria* to repel the attack made upon him?

21. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th March complains of the inconvenience caused to the candidates for the minor scholarship examination held at Burdwan for want of sufficient question papers. As the number of candidates likely to appear at the examination is known to those who are entrusted with the printing of the papers, such irregularities can be easily prevented by printing only a few more papers than are likely to be actually required. The authorities should take care that such irregularities do not occur in future.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
March 8th, 1887.

The minor scholarship examination in Burdwan.

SAHACHAR.
Mar. 9th, 1887.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th March, approves of Dr. Hunter's proposal relating to the publication of mediæval Bengali books by the Calcutta University. The proposal ought to be carried out at once, and the task of editing should be entrusted only to such men as possess accurate and extensive Bengali and Sanskrit scholarship. The books to be published should not be translated into English. There should be only modernised versions of those books, like modernised versions of Chaucer and other old English writers.

BANGABASI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

23. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th March, approves of the appointment of Baboo Golap Chandra Sastri as Tagore Law Professor for the ensuing year.

BANGABASI.

24. The same paper remarks that for some years past there have been frequent complaints regarding the Calcutta University Examinations; and the appointment of Moderators has in no way served to put a stop to them. The last B. L. Examination papers appear to have been framed, not with the view of testing the legal knowledge of the candidates, but for the purpose of

puzzling them. It is to be hoped that the University authorities will take particular care to conduct the ensuing examinations fairly.

25. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 14th March, says that the introduction of English teaching into the Sanskrit College, the lowering of schooling

The Sanskrit College.

fees in the case of poor or incapable pupils, and the institution of several scholarships, had at one time the effect of attracting a large number of students to it. The numerical expansion of the College was not therefore due to the quality of the teaching obtained in it, or to any peculiar merit connected with the management of the institution, or to the people's love for Sanskrit learning. If that expansion had been due to the people's love for Sanskrit learning, the country would not now have been mourning the fact of its not having received from the College in so many years one really profound Sanskrit scholar; and the establishment of cheap English schools in the city would not have told so heavily against its roll of students. The Sanskrit College is thus no longer a necessity for the purposes of earthly welfare. As to religious or spiritual welfare, the Hindu Shastras do not make Sanskrit learning or scholarship a necessary or indispensable condition of spiritual progress. It is no wonder therefore that the Sanskrit College should decline when the study of Sanskrit is not necessary for one's welfare either in this world or in the next.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

26. The same paper approves of Sir William Hunter's proposal regarding the publication of old Bengali books by the University. Bengali literature

The Calcutta University and the publication of old Bengali books.

will be greatly benefited by the publication of those books. But the money to be granted for the purpose should be such as will induce really competent men to undertake the really difficult task of editing mediæval Bengali books.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

27. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 14th March, approves of the election of Baboo Golap Chundra Sarkar as the next Tagore Law Professor. It is desirable

The Calcutta University.

that the University should show similar good judgment in other matters. Such complaints as are now heard about the stiffness and impropriety of some of the questions set at the last B. L. Examination will disappear, if the Fellows take more care in future in the selection of Examiners.

SOM PRAKASH,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

28. The *Grám Vási*, of the 14th March, brings to the notice of the authorities certain irregularities in connection with the primary examination held

Primary examination in Howrah.

in the district of Howrah. The number of question papers printed every year falls short of the number actually required, and two or three candidates are therefore often obliged to answer from the same paper. The publication of the result of the examination is also unnecessarily delayed.

GRAMVASI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

29. The *Dainik*, of the 15th March, says that Dr. Hunter's proposal to translate and print old Bengali books is extremely laudable. The Doctor should,

Dr. Hunter and old Bengali books.

however, have also included modern Bengali books in his scheme. Both ancient and modern Bengali books should be made text-books for the different University Examinations, in order to enable Bengali students to learn the history of the progressive development of their own language. There are many things in Bengali which lovers of literature may well be proud of; and Bengali literature possesses excellent material for use in all the University Examinations. And the best way of encouraging Bengali literature will therefore be to make Bengali the second language for Bengalis, not only in the Entrance, but also in the higher examinations. Dr. Hunter's scheme, as it stands, will also afford great encouragement to Bengali literature, and it is to be hoped that the Bengali members of the

DAINIK,
Mar. 15th, 1887.

Senate will see that it is carried out. Old Bengali books should not, however, be translated into English. They need not also be modernised. They can be understood with the help of critical notes and carefully prepared glossaries, and critical notes and glossaries are all that need be written in regard to them.

DAINIK,
Mar. 16th, 1887.

30. The *Dainik*, of the 16th March, says that technical schools without workshops will be of very little use. Technical education.

Technical knowledge must be acquired practically and not simply in books. The failure of high education to supply the means of livelihood to the people of this country has drawn public attention to the question of technical education. But technical education will fail, as much as high education has failed, if it does not acquire a thoroughly practical character. Only one technical school need be established at Calcutta, and workshops should be opened in different districts in connection with that school. Technical schools without workshops will be mere waste of money.

DAINIK,
Mar. 17th, 1887.

31. The *Dainik*, of the 17th March, says that the Calcutta University should encourage old Bengali books which have not yet been encouraged by anybody. The Calcutta University and old Bengali books.

The University does not exist simply for the purpose of conferring degrees; it exists also for the purpose of encouraging literature and learning. But Rs. 2,500 a year will not be a sufficient allotment for Dr. Hunter's purpose. But it may be good to begin with. There should be no English translation of old Bengali books. No old Bengali book again is unintelligible like Chaucer, and the few obsolete expressions they contain may be explained in notes. Accounts of the lives of old Bengali authors should be collected and published in Bengali. Men like Pundit Isvarchandra Vidyasagar, or as good scholars as he is, should be entrusted with the work of editing.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BHARATBASÍ,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

32. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 5th March, referring to the alleged defalcations in the License Department of the Calcutta Municipal Office, asks if the Commissioners will inform the rate-payers to what extent they have been defrauded. The Calcutta Municipality.

The resignation of the License Officer has been followed by the dismissal of the Cashier. The rate-payers will not be satisfied until the whole mystery is laid bare before them.

PARIDARSHAK,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

33. The *Paridarshak*, of the 5th March, states that the up-country ferrymen of North Sylhet are a herd of roughs. It is understood that they bribe the local police; and so the connivance of the police is accounted for. But why should the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality be so lax and negligent in regard to these ferrymen?

DACCA PRAKASH,
Mar. 13th, 1887.

34. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prākāsh*, of the 13th March, says that the people are dissatisfied with the working of the Dacca Local Board which has up to date shewn no signs of activity. The meetings of the Board seem to be most irregularly attended. The institution has lost much in popularity. The Dacca Sudder Local Board.

DACCA PRAKASH.

35. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Local Board of Jamalpore has been most ludicrously constituted. The members selected for that Board are illiterate men, such as shopkeepers and jotedars. And this is the Board which is to be entrusted with the charge of primary instruction in the locality! It is a matter of no small

wonder that no educational officer of the Government or no one possessed of experience in municipal affairs has been given a seat on the Board. The people of Dewangunge in Jamalpore have brought these facts to the notice of the Commissioner of Dacca, whose decision is anxiously awaited.

36. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 14th March, says that, in view of the approach of the cholera season, the sale of putrid hilsha fish as well as of other noxious articles of food at Kooshtea should be stopped.

SOM PRAKASH,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

37. The same correspondent complains of the imperfect state of communication and the presence of wild beasts in the sub-division of Ranaghat. The authorities ought to take steps to improve the sanitary condition of the locality by clearing the jungle which grows there in such luxuriance.

SOM PRAKASH.

38. The *Gramvâsi*, of the 14th March, is astonished because the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah have prohibited the District Board to hold its meetings at the Howrah Town Hall. The Howrah Commissioners are verifying the well-known Bengali proverb, "A stranger enjoys wealth whilst its real owner remains looking on."

GRAMVÂSI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

39. The *Navavibhakar Sadhârâni*, of the 14th March, says that the fact of the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality being a Civilian possessed of great influence with the Government is a great obstacle in the way of the removal of the abuses which exist in the management of its affairs. It is a great defect of the Civilian character that they are always very prone to screen their subordinates when they commit offences. Sir Henry Harrison, who is a Civilian, has on several occasions tried to screen his subordinates. He did so on the occasion of the blocking up of the drains. He is doing so in the case of the License Officer of the Municipality. And he did so when a Municipal Committee found the Engineers of the Municipality guilty of favouritism to some of their pet contractors. An excited debate took place on the last of these occasions on the question of passing a censure on the Engineers. But Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton did their best to save the Engineers from censure; and as many Commissioners are in the habit of supporting Sir Henry at the complete sacrifice of their independence, the effort made by him and Mr. Cotton to screen the Engineers was crowned with success. There are great disorders in the Engineering Department, of the Municipality. Natives are not admitted into that Department, and when admitted, cannot remain there long. The English Engineers of the Municipality opposed the admission of the able native engineer Baboo Herachand into the Department, and Baboo Herachand was at last compelled to go out. None but a few pet contractors of the Engineers can obtain contracts from the Municipality. If any other contractor comes in, he cannot work long. The Department ought to be reformed. The admission of natives into it on a large scale is sure to be attended with a considerable diminution of the abuses now prevailing in it.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

40. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th March, says that when a holding is brought to the hammer in execution of a decree, the zemindar should be compelled to purchase it if no other person comes forward to bid for it. A provision to this effect should be made in the Tenancy Act.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 12th 1887.

41. The Assam correspondent of the same paper says that the sale of forms of dakhilah challans in Sylhet under orders from the Chief Commissioner has been attended with much hardship to the people. In the name of propriety Government should either grant these forms free of charge or allow people to use their own forms.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Mar. 13th, 1887.

42. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 13th March, says that the ryots of the village Agala, under the police-station of Nawabgunge, have recently risen against the amla of the late zemindar, Jagadis Visvas of Jaya Mandapani, and are reported to have severely beaten the naib of the local cutcherry and created other disturbances of a serious nature. This and similar outbreaks on the part of the ryots seem to be due to the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which has proved detrimental to the interests of both ryot and zemindar alike. The present outbreak on the part of the ryots has been perfectly unprovoked. The rebellious ryots say that under the new rent law not more than 6 annas a bigah can be taken from them.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

SAHACHAR,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

43. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th March, says that as the use of electric lamps in railway carriages is likely to give rise to accidents, the proposal to introduce electric lamps in railway carriages should be abandoned, and some other means should be devised to light railway carriages more effectively.

SOM PRAKASH,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

44. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 14th March, says that Government ought to take steps with the view of increasing the usefulness of the Eden Canal for the purposes of navigation and agriculture. It is now almost useless for these purposes.

SOM PRAKASH

45. A correspondent of the same paper wishes to know whether His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has passed any orders in connection with the construction of the railway line from Ranaghat to Bhugwangola.

GRAMBASI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

46. The *Grāmvatī*, of the 14th March, is glad that the proposal to construct a railway line from Howrah to Amta has been sanctioned by the authorities, and wants to be informed whether the proposed road from Bagnon to Syampur will be constructed in this connection.

(h).—*General.*

PRATIKAR,
Mar. 4th, 1887.

47. The *Pratikār*, of the 4th March, says that though the Nawab family of Moorshedabad have lost their former importance, their position is still very high. The title conferred upon the Nawab of Moorshedabad on the occasion of the Jubilee is not worthy of him. He would have been more honoured if no title had been conferred upon him. The Nawab should have declined the honour.

PRATIKAR.

48. A correspondent of the same paper says that the people of the villages Vaidyapore, Teya, and Barahat will suffer great inconvenience if letters are despatched to Talibpore through Kandi and Bharatpore instead of through Berhampore and Shaktipore as at present. The writer requests Government either to retain the existing arrangement or to establish a post office at Vaidyapore or Teya.

BHARATBASI,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

49. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 5th March, suggests that every newspaper and every public body should be furnished with a copy of the report of the Finance Committee.

50. The same paper refers to a criticism of Mr. Beveridge's evidence before the Public Service Commission by a correspondent of the *Indian*

BHARATBAZI,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

India for Englishmen.

Daily News. According to the correspondent, the phrase "India for Indians" sounds very fine; but was not India conquered by the sacrifice of English life and English money? Well, this plea is raised by Anglo-Indians whenever a proposal is made to employ natives largely in the public service. Now, strictly speaking, the conquest of India was effected on the occasion of the Mutiny. But who were the conquerors on that occasion? Certainly not the little handful of Englishmen that then lived in India, but the whole Indian people. It will be giving the lie to history to say that India is an *English conquest*. If the late Lord Derby had been of opinion that India was an *English conquest*, he would not have penned such a Proclamation as the Proclamation of 1858.

51. Referring to Sir M. E. Grant Duff's article in the *Contemporary Review*, the same paper observes that writers like

BHARATBAZI.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff on India.

Sir M. Grant Duff suppose that educated

natives can feel no gratitude, and that they therefore find fault with Anglo-Indian officials. As a matter of fact, however, Civilians who seek the well-being of the natives are always respected. Is there a native that does not respect Sir Charles Aitchison? Is there an Indian that does not feel an affection for Lord Reay? Is there anyone that does not entertain the highest regard for Sir Charles Bernard? But who can cherish love, respect, or regard for such Civilians as Sir Rivers Thompson, Mr. Beames, and Mr. Reynolds? Men should be judged by their actions. The people of this country will never forget the names of Sir William Grey, Justice Phear, and Sir Barnes Peacock. The fact is, all real well-wishers of India are always respected. Respect and affection must be reciprocal. And will any Anglo-Indian official who has treated natives affectionately or with respect, say that natives have not held him in affection and esteem? There may be many good and honest men among Civilians, but very few among them are real well-wishers of Indians.

52. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 7th March, says that Indians surpass all other nations in loyalty. But though

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Mar. 7th, 1887.

Government and Indians.

Indians are so loyal, they are not justly dealt

with by the Government. The result will be that the English Government will obtain no help from Indians in the event of an invasion of India by a foreign power.

53. The same paper says that great oppression is being practised in the collection of the income-tax, which is

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

Oppression in collecting the income-tax.

a great source of hardship by itself. The

Collector wishes to collect as much as he can, and his subordinates take bribes and exempt those who are able to pay. People write letters to the Collector objecting to his assessments. They receive no replies, and are therefore led to believe that their representations have been accepted as satisfactory. But after six months or so they find warrants issued for the recovery of the tax by the sale of their goods.

54. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th March, says that, if the *Statesman* had been better informed, it would

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Mar. 8th, 1887.

The Burdwan adoption.

not have probably made the statement that

the Maharani of Burdwan had been wheedled into giving her consent to the adoption of a son. There can be no doubt about the legality of the adoption of Baboo Ban Bihari's son. Before arriving at any decision on this question of adoption, Government will do well to consult the wishes of the Maharani and of the Burdwan public.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Mar. 8th, 1887.

55. The same paper draws the attention of Government to the condition of Sub-Deputy Collectors, and says that the Committees and Commissions

recently appointed by Government have nothing to say in favour of a class of officers who, though often called upon to do multifarious duties, are not respected even by the lowest court amla and police constables. Sub-Deputy Collectors often do such work as should be done only by canoongoes. This is the case in the sudder station of Burdwan. In the name of propriety, however, either their duties should be differentiated, or the class of Sub-Deputy Collectors should be abolished. The members of the Public Service Commission will do well to take the claims of these hardworked officers into their consideration, and to see whether they cannot recommend them for promotion to Deputy Magistrateships. During some former Lieutenant-Governorships these men were often made Deputy Magistrates and sometimes even Assistants and Personal Assistants to Political Agents; and it is not easy to see why in recent years this door to promotion has been closed against them. Government ought to look into the matter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

56. A correspondent of the same paper says that Mr. Reily intends to charge to the Burdwan Raj Estate the expenses incurred by him in his hunting expedition with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. It is to be seen whether the authorities will sanction this.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

57. A correspondent of the same paper is sorry to hear that the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Jagat Chandra Som, will be transferred from Cutwa. The Baboo is a most popular officer.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

58. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 9th March, in commenting on the evidence of Mr. Amir Ali before the Public Service Commission, observes that the interests of both the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities will suffer if the Civil Service Examination is held only in London. It will be possible only for rich men like Mr. Amir Ali to send their children to England to compete for the Civil Service. The absence of common sense in men of Amir Ali's stamp is much to be regretted.

URDU GUIDE,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

59. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 9th March, referring to the rumour that Sir Steuart Bayley will not go to Darjeeling, says that, if Sir Steuart really does not go to Darjeeling, he will set a good example to other high officials, and entitle himself to the eternal gratitude of the people of this country.

SAHACHAR,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

60. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th March, says that, compared with Russia, India is financially poor. Russia spends 25 out of her 80 crores of annual revenue on her army and navy; but India spends 30 out of her 76 crores of annual income for the same purpose. Besides its ordinary expenditure, India has to pay immense sums of money every year for exchange, an item of expenditure which Russia has not got. Again, in the matter of the Public Debt, India pays, proportionally, a larger amount as interest than Russia. After paying the interest on Public Debt and all Military expenses, India has a balance of 24 crores, which is less than Russia's balance of 27 crores. The military expenditure of India is about ten times that of Russia. The same difference is observable in the matter of civil expenditure. Russia might also get rid of all her financial difficulties by simply curtailing her military expenditure, but India has no such way out of her financial difficulties. For whereas Russia has only her war expenditure in the way of a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of her financial condition, India has her war expenditure

and many things besides, which she will never get rid of to prevent her attaining a condition of financial ease and solvency. India has her Home charges, her dependence upon Manchester in the matter of her import duties, and many things else in the way of her financial prosperity, which she will never get rid of, and which, or the like of which, Russia will never know anything about. Thus, financially considered, India is poorer and very much more embarrassed than Russia.

SAHACHAR,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

61. The same paper says that native Deputy Magistrates should be entrusted with the administrative charge of districts. There are many natives who deserve to have such charge. At any rate,

Natives in the Government Service.

Government might make the experiment in some districts. Increase of the cost of administration and popular discontent are everywhere the chief difficulties in the way of good administration. They are also chief difficulties in the administration of India. And their existence is due chiefly to Anglo-Indians who have hitherto stood in the way of a good administration in this country. One way out of both these difficulties seems to be to employ natives as largely as possible in high posts under Government. The employment of natives in high posts has always been attended with satisfactory results, and there can be no harm in employing them more largely than at present. The plan of holding the Civil Service Examination in India will have the effect of making natives more competent for executive work. In the meantime the system of selecting natives for high judicial and executive work by means of competitive examinations should be adopted at once. Anyhow the number of English Civilians must be reduced and their places should be supplied by native officers. Non-official Anglo-Indians seem to look upon the increase of native agency in the service of Government with disfavour. Mr. Wilson, the present Sheriff of Calcutta, who has spoken against the employment of natives in the service of Government, is a representative of the non-official Anglo-Indian community. It is to be hoped, however, that neither the Public Service Commission nor the Government will pay any heed to Mr. Wilson's statements.

SAHACHAR.

62. Referring to Sir Rivers Thompson's resolution on the Rungpore deer case, the same paper says that though the punishment meted out to the offenders in this case is light considering the gravity of the offence committed by them, still it is matter for delight that a severe rebuke has been administered to three European officers in a country where European officers are allowed to commit offences with impunity. Mr. Newbery has resigned, and it is desirable that wicked officers like him should leave the public service. The *Englishman* newspaper is denouncing the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution. But that is just what the *Englishman* might be expected to do; for Anglo-Indian papers exist only for the purpose of thwarting the cause of good government in this country.

The Rungpore deer case.

63. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 10th March, says that if His Honour had done his duty in all other cases in the same way as he has done in the deer case, he would not probably have made himself obnoxious to the seven crores of people confided to his charge.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Mar. 10th, 1887.

Sir Rivers Thompson's minute on the deer case.

64. The same paper says that the unwillingness of Her Imperial Majesty to do anything worthy of Her for the good of Her Indian people in return for the loyalty displayed by them on the occasion of Her Jubilee may have the effect of lessening their attachment for British rule, and therefore of weakening the foundation of Her Empire in India. Among the many benefits which

SURABHI & PATAKA

Reform of the Indian Legislative Councils.

Indians would have been glad to have received on that occasion, the introduction of the elective principle in the Indian Legislative Councils is the only one which the Viceroy seems disposed to confer upon them. There is, therefore, some chance of their getting that boon if they set about securing it in right earnest.

SURABHI & PATAKA.
Mar. 10th, 1887.

65. The same paper says that Bengalis have of late become the eye-sore of Anglo-Indians. Bengalis are everywhere regarded by Government officers with hatred. Sir Rivers Thompson seems to have first awakened this feeling in the minds of his countrymen by promulgating his resolution to the effect that nowhere in Behar and Orissa should a Bengali be taken into the service of Government. Mr. White, the Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, took his cue from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the same feeling took gradual possession of the whole body of Anglo-Indian officers of Government. The question which should be now asked and answered is, does the Government of India countenance all this? If Bengalis are fit for service anywhere, why not give them appointments anywhere? Sir Rivers Thompson's resolution is opposed to the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation, and so is also Mr. White's ruling to the same effect. These repeated contraventions of the Queen's Proclamation are sure to weaken the foundations of British rule in India. The Government of India ought to look to the matter.

66. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th March, is sorry to find that objections have been raised against the adoption of Baboo Ban Behary's son not upon religious grounds, but from malicious motives. The leader of the opposition is the maternal grand-father of the child, Baboo Bangsa Gopal. Baboo Ban Behary was the favourite of two successive Maharajahs, and Baboo Bangsa Gopal was disliked by them both. This is why Baboo Ban Behary became an eye-sore to the Dowager Maharani and to Baboo Bangsa Gopal. The late Maharajah Aftab Chand stated in his will that none of Baboo Bangsa Gopal's sons should be adopted. And that circumstance increased Bangsa Gopal's resentment against Ban Behary. The protest that is being published against the proposed adoption in the *Statesman* is the result of a revengeful alliance between Bangsa Gopal Baboo and the Dowager Maharani. It is stated that Bangsa Gopal has engaged the services of two pleaders on Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 a day to write in the papers against the adoption of Ban Behary's son. It is also rumoured that an endeavour is being made to induce Mr. Woodroffe and other leading Barristers and Vakils to give an opinion on the adoption different from the opinion which they formerly gave. It is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue will not be deluded by misrepresentations, and that permission will be given to the young Maharani to adopt Ban Behary's son.

BANGABASI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

67. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 11th March, says that the natives of this country should cease to trouble their rulers about their grievances, their political rights, and all that sort of things. It is useless to expect justice at the hands of the English who are a thoroughly selfish people. In their partiality for their own countrymen they scruple not to release even criminals like the planter Gibbons. It is no doubt true that they have done much good to this country, but they have done so from purely selfish and interested motives.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

68. The same paper, referring to the alleged misconduct of the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore on the occasion of the opening of the Jubilee fair at that place, says that Government ought to bring the offending Deputy Magistrate to justice.

PRAJA BANDHU.

The Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore.

69. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th March, says that many people will no doubt be deceived by the honied words spoken

Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech.

Jubilee. But the fact should not be overlooked that although His Excellency says that he will be glad to see natives enjoy higher political privileges than they now possess, still it is in his own administration that the Arms Act has been suffered to remain unrepealed, and steps have been taken to lay the axe at the root of high education.

70. Referring to a case recently brought by Mr. Orr, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, against Baboos Nitai Govind Chaudry and Nagendra Nath, the *Sansodhini*, of the 11th March, expresses

Mr. Harding, Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong.

great regret that the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Harding, should have observed during the trial of that case that it is the duty of the natives of this country as the ruled to pay proper respect to the English who are their rulers, and that of late years a change has taken place in the demeanour of natives towards their conquerors. Such observations come with a very bad grace from Mr. Harding, who is so much loved by the people for his condescension and amiability.

71. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th March, says that the officers concerned in the Rungpore deer case are unfit for the public service, and they ought to have

The Rungpore deer case.

been more severely dealt with. Rich suitors like Prasannamoye and able advocates like Mr. Ghosh are very rare, and official vagaries therefore remain in most cases unexposed. The highhanded proceedings of district officers are not always clearly proved as they have been in this case. The opportunity should therefore have been taken to inflict an exemplary punishment.

72. The same paper deplors the decline of the Bengal silk trade, and says that in England the wealthier classes use silk cloth of the value of 14 crores of

The decline of Indian silk trade.

rupees per annum, which gives Rs. 4 on account of silk cloth per head of population. The value of cloth of other stuffs used in that country cannot be less than Rs. 4 per head. Everyone of those people who wore barks of trees or skins of animals only a few hundred years ago can now afford to spend Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a year on gay apparel; whilst India, who used to clothe all the world, has now to content herself with coarse English cloth of the value of Rs. 2 per head! If the English had governed India for the benefit of Indians, they would not have permitted the indigenous silk trade to decline.

73. The Sabhar correspondent of the same paper asks Govern-

Want of good drinking water in Sabhar, Dacca.

ment to excavate tanks in Chandpur, Chowkibari, Bhanukhal, Kantaltali, Chilail, and other places where the scarcity of drinking water is keenly felt during the hot season.

74. The Contai correspondent of the same paper is sorry to find the order for the transfer of Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir cancelled. It is right to

The Deputy Magistrate of Contai.

remove such an unpopular Sub-divisional Officer.

75. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 11th March, is glad of the appointment of a second Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission.

76. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th March, says that it will be wrong to blame Sir Rivers Thompson after his resolution on the Rungpore deer case.

Sir Rivers Thompson and the deer case.

PRATIKAR,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

SANSODHINI,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

BANGABASI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

URDU GUIDE,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

SAMAYA,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

77. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 11th March, says that Stamp vendors in the district of the stamp-vendors of Madaripore, Sondip, Furreedpore. Palong, and other places in the district of Furreedpore often charge illegal prices for non-judicial stamps. The authorities should cause an enquiry to be instituted into the matter and bring the offenders to justice.

SAMAYA.

78. A correspondent of the same paper says that a portion at least of the sum raised by granting licenses under the Puri Lodging-house Act should be expended in sinking wells at those places in the Puri road where pilgrims suffer severely for want of drinking water during the hot season. It is most unjust that the entire proceeds of the license operations should be appropriated by the Government. It is also desirable that the Committee appointed under the provisions of the Act in question should take steps to clear the road of the offensive matters which are now allowed to accumulate upon it in large heaps.

SAMAYA.

79. The same paper says that the policy now pursued by the English Contrast between the old and new in the administration of India is very different methods of administering India. from that which obtained in the days of the East India Company. The servants of the Company respected rank and position among the people of this country and tried to secure their affection and respect. Indians were therefore in a great measure free from such oppression as is practised by low-born Civilians of the present time. Zemindars were in most instances entrusted with the power of deciding cases in their respective estates, and the relations between them and their ryots were much more satisfactory than at present. The present condition of India is the result of a policy which permits Englishmen to commit offences with impunity. Offences for which Warren Hastings suffered impeachment are daily committed by obscure tea-planters with perfect impunity, and the most unjust and arbitrary acts of the Anglo-Indian officials pass unquestioned. This is why Lord Stanley's proposal to move Parliament in the matter of Mr. Laidman and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has so much interest for the people of India, who will no doubt be glad to see him come out successful.

SAMAYA.

80. The same paper does not approve of the intended adoption of Ban Behary Baboo's son by the Maharani of Burdwan, because she is personally unwilling to make this adoption. It is rumoured that Government intends to remove Mr. Reily and appoint a Civilian in his place on a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000. It is clear, however, that such an appointment will prove ruinous to the Raj Estate. Sir Rivers Thompson is no doubt anxious, on the eve of his departure, to acquire an unenviable reputation by his last acts, and he has therefore hit upon this method of making such a reputation. His Honour would, however, do well to appoint a really experienced man in the place of Mr. Reily, and leave Baboo Ban Behary undisturbed in his present position. Baboo Ban Behary should not also be appointed private tutor to the future Raja, because he is not likely to be of any use to anybody in that capacity.

SAMAYA.

81. The same paper is astonished at the shamelessness of Mr. Beames, Mr. Beames before the Public Service Commission. who is not afraid to appear before the Public Service Commission with his false story about a native editor.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

82. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th March, has received two letters from Burrisal complaining of the disorderly conduct of one Mr. Maclean, a new Civilian, and the Assistant Police Superintendent of Burrisal. These officers are stated to

have one night entered the house of Baboo Abhayánanda, the Government Pleader, to have asked for a woman, and to have otherwise behaved most improperly. It is also stated that the Joint-Magistrate, Baboo Nunda Krisna Bose, was employed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police to use his good offices with the pleader for the purpose of dissuading him from carrying the matter into Court. Government ought to cause an enquiry to be instituted into the matter without delay.

83. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th March, says that Sir Comer Petheram's evidence before the Public Service Commission is very satisfactory. His Lordship is of opinion that the Judgeships in the Indian High Courts should be thrown open to all classes of people irrespective of caste and creed. There is between this opinion of the Chief Justice and Mr. Beames' opinion on the same subject all the wide difference that separates heaven from earth.

84. The same paper says that the Hindu community of Jamal-pore in Mymensingh has been greatly scandalised by the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Syama Charun Das, who has caused the image of the goddess Kali, which the people of the place worshipped at their annual fair, to be thrown away. Government ought to institute an enquiry into the matter.

85. The same paper says that if Government does not think of patronising only the tea-planters, it ought to repeal both the Acts passed in 1859 and 1882. There is no other way of putting down coolie oppression by the planters except freeing the poor coolies from the fetters of contract.

86. The same paper has the following:—An address to Sir Rivers Thompson, K.C.*S.*I.

Master of Belvedere! Calcutta is to-day all bustle and noise. A mighty uproar is heard this day throughout Bengal. You have for four years and eleven months and nine days held the sceptre of authority over seventy millions of people in Bengal, and thus brought how much ease to your tender hand which has ever sought the welfare of your race; but the news that in another five or seven days that hand will have to suffer the pain of inaction is to-day producing overwhelming sorrow in the minds of the people of this province. We are the mouthpiece of Bengalis. You are aware that these seventy millions of men and women who have smarted under your rule are dumb and speechless. Their tongues are stiff and paralysed. They are unable to make their indistinct utterances heard by the great and mighty autocrat who lives on the top of the Himalayas. We shall therefore become their representative to-day, and on their behalf present you with an address. We shall make known to you the state in which they have had to pass their time during your administration. We are given to plain speaking; will you pardon us for it?—

1. It is now 36 years and 3 months since you came to ill-fated India. Out of this period three years were spent in Burmah and three years in England. The remaining 30 years you have been engaged in some capacity or other in the work of administration in Bengal. We shall not to-day refer to the time when as an Assistant or as a Joint-Magistrate you were brandishing your rod of office over a comparatively small number of people. Nor do we desire to dwell at any length upon that period when as a Magistrate or a Judge you shed your lustre over only a single district. Friend of the indigo-planters, do you remember the desponding eye and

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI

* In the original "c" is spelt as "chhi," which means "fie," and "s.i." as "é chhi," which means "these ashes or this worthless stuff;" and the K.C.S.I. has been made to mean "fie, who is this worthless stuff?"

the heart paralysed with fear with which the people of Nuddea, driven to frenzy by indigo oppressions, cast their glances upon you when at the commencement of the year 1865 they found you living on terms of friendship with their deadly enemies, the indigo-planters? It is well if you do so. But if smitten with love for the indigo-planters and seeing through the glass of race-partiality you did not see the despondent looks of the people of Nuddea with their eyes sunk in their sockets, we shall not to-day trouble you with an account of that matter. That incident is but as a dew-drop among the numerous waves of the sea of your administration.

2. Law-maker! Do you remember that day, the day on which, from your place in the Viceroy's Council, you drafted the coolie law with a pen whose edge was keener than that of a sword? Surely you do. There are only two great events in the life of Sir Rivers Thompson, the lover of his countrymen. One of these is his encouragement of the tea-planters of Assam, and the other is that fatal Ilbert Bill. Can you ever forget these two events? Then come, we shall show you one or two scenes. Let us shew you, before you go to England, what this coolie law is bringing about in Bengal. Ruler of Bengal, you are tired of perpetual rest and inaction. Exercise a little imagination and hear what a noise is being made at Jungipore in Moorshedabad. Hear, why is there so much sorrowing and lamenting in a zemindar's house at Jungipore? That is but your doing. The house of that respectable zemindar is to-day enveloped in gloom. His son, duped by the wiles of the coolie recruiter, has disappeared, causing heart-rending grief to his parents. You are aware that the man who once enters into the jaws of the deadly recruiter never returns alive. See therefore the wife of the zemindar rolling and writhing on the ground in agony of grief. Are you not responsible for the gloom of sorrow that will ever prevail in this family? Look again and see if you can recognise them, the spirits that are hovering about you and pursuing you with mouths wide open. Do you recognise them? Sukarmani is there, and Abladi and Khanta—how many more shall we name? Do you see that the spirits of their violated honour are casting dreadful glances upon you? Do you see how many hundreds of men and women on the tea-plantations of Assam are being boiled alive; how many hundreds of chaste women are having their hearts pierced with hundreds of spears; how many men are being turned into dreadful brutes; and how many females, to escape the hands of the tea-planters, are flying in despair into forests where dangers abound and losing their lives between the planter's gun behind them and the lolling tongue of the tiger before them? See again the troubles of the Rajput in his endeavours to emancipate his mother who is bound in the fetters of the tea-planters. Open your eyes and see in what condition the poor man is rotting in jail. Say who is responsible for all this suffering and hardship; all this dreadful oppression and persecution in the Assam plantations? To-day you are seated on the Bengal *musnud*, to-day thousands of people are busy at your back executing your commands, to-day you are drowning the heart-rending wails of Sukarmani in the swell of the harmonium's music, to-day you are drowning the sorrowful sigh of the Rajput in the stream of pleasures flowing in Belvedere, but bear in mind, it will not be so always. Your career in Bengal has drawn to a close, and when on the close of your worldly career, the spirits of thousands of oppressed coolies of Assam will stand before the throne of the Lord of the Universe, and pointing to you shall say that "that was the man who, to promote the interests of the tea-planters, delivered us into their hands bound hand and foot," think in your old age of the reply which you will then have to make.

3. Friend of the race of demons! You will pardon us; it is our practice to tell unpleasant truths. Permit us to refer to the second event

in your life. It has pleased benevolent Providence to bind India to Britannia for the purpose of promoting the complete improvement of the innumerable men and women of India. The period of your administration is drawing to a close; see the grave is being already dug in which it will be interred. Delight of the race of demons! Standing on the brink of that grave and laying your hand upon your heart, think how far you have helped that purpose of Providence. How far have you helped the seventy millions of men and women entrusted to your care to stand upon their own legs? Think well, laying your hand upon your heart. Do you remember that affair of the Ilbert Bill? Did you at that time try to see that natives of this country obtained their God-given and legitimate rights? Did you at that time try to see that the work of administration in this country was conducted in accordance with the Queen's Proclamation? Did you at that time endeavour to see that in God's empire, God's children were enabled according to their fitness alone each to discharge his own proper work in life irrespective of their caste or nationality? Did you try to facilitate the impartial administration of justice in cases in which Europeans and Natives were ranged on opposite sides? Did not the ruler of Bengal, on the contrary, blinded by race-partiality attempt to help the powerful and demoniac Europeans (white-skinned) to fully drive in broad daylight a coach-and-four over the broad breast of justice in India? We request you to ponder on this well, laying your hand upon your heart. Though standing in the position of a father to the people of this country, if you really at that time supported this great wrong in order to win the applause of your country-men, see now that day also has gone by, and now think of how you will answer this charge in the presence of the eternal God. Think of what you will do in a world where things will be quite different.

4. It is now five years since the morning of that day, the 24th April, on which your accession to the Bengal *musnud* filled all homes in Bengal with delight—Compare with that the sullen silence of to-day. Can you not account for the change? Why? What have you done for which the people of this country should bless you with all their heart? At that St. Andrew's Dinner you decorated natives with such epithets as "Professional agitators, dishonest, unfit, wicked," and with many more similar ones. Will they now praise you for that? They do not bend their heads low before demoniac Europeans, have learnt to commit the great sin of exercising independent judgment, and no longer worship as their patrons the white-skinned occupying different positions in life. On many such grounds you reproved us pretty sharply, and shall we feel grateful to you for that? No, Lord of Belvedere, Bengal has outlived that day. None but a few *ap-ke-wastehs* and title-hunters and brainless unpatriotic Indians will consent to do that.

5. Repressor of students! The other day you gazed upon the beauty of Dacca, which surpassed even the beauty of the abode of the gods. We do not desire to remind you how, in order to please you, the dancing girls shewed their skill at the ball at Sir Gunni Meah's palace, and how the golden lamps illuminated the hall. Nor shall we now describe how the rows of lamps in Dacca, decked in their gayest, delighted your eyes, or how the Dilkhoos and the Ramna added to the miseries of your life of ennui. We shall to-day draw another picture and present it to you.

To-day is the Junmastami day in Dacca. The town seems moved by a mighty convulsion. The streets are filled with richly caprisoned elephants and horses and conveyances. The young and the old, men and women, are all eager and expectant to see the unusual sight. School-boys and shopkeepers are going in crowds. The *lalpugreewalla* police too in their uniform are labouring the crowd right and left with their batons. Shop-

keepers, clerks, and pleaders are quietly pocketing the blows. Unfortunately enough one or two blows fell upon the school-boys. Why should they bear it? A regular *melee* ensued. The police mustered in all their strength and arrested a few young men. They caught Ram in trying to catch Shyam, and caught Madhav in trying to catch Jadub. Arresting and sending up for trial was the work of a moment. What? Laying hands upon the police? So much impudence! The Magistrate's eyes waxed red. The order was given that the fair boy, that image of tenderness and innocence, should be tied to the tree in the compound of the court-house and whipped. Thompson! open the eye of your imagination, and see the demon of a Dacca Magistrate tying the hands of that fair, pure, spotless and flower-like genteel lad in order that he may be whipped. The boy has become senseless through pain, sorrow, and shame. He thinks of his father, again of his mother, and again of his friends and acquaintances, and now complains before God. The preparations are now completed. The strokes of the rattan began to fall upon his body with force. The wails of the boy filled the grounds; his outcries and lamentations filled the skies. See under your rule a thief's punishment inflicted upon an innocent school-boy who had simply attempted to protest against the impertinences of the police! The outcry of the boy reached your ears. Do you remember what reply you made? Yes, indeed! Was whipping inflicted by the hands of the Court-sweeper the proper punishment for an innocent school-boy? Say, if we are to bless you for this?

6. The pen gets tired in describing your good deeds. If the sea were to become an inkpot, the Himalayas a pen, and (the indefatigable writer-god) Ganesh himself were to write the story of your misdeeds it would not end even if related till the end of eternity. We are frail mortals, and do not possess that power and patience. We feel tired, and shall therefore conclude this address by referring to one more topic. See what sight greets the eye to-day in every town in the North-Western Provinces which are so steeped in ignorance! Behold! every town in those provinces has freely obtained the privilege of Self-Government. The case is the same with Bombay, Madras, and even the forest tracts of the Central Provinces. We ask you if you witness the same spectacle in Bengal. Is the reason why Self-Government has not been freely bestowed upon Bengal this, that even after living upwards of a century under British rule and receiving English education Bengalis are found more unfit for Self-Government than Hindustanis, Madrassis, the people of Bombay, and even the Kohls and Bheels? Delight of the race of demons! Is the fact really so? Lay your hand upon your heart and say if it is so; or is it that your race-partiality, your love for Civilians, and similar matters are responsible for it? Why should we then feel sorry for the termination of your rule? Swerver from the path of duty! Do not think that we have forgotten your good deeds. Who does not with a hundred tongues praise you for the impartiality you have shewn in the Rungpore deer case, and who will not praise you for the respect you evinced for the religious scruples of the shopkeepers of the Calcutta Burrabazar by your legislation? But, ruler of Bengal, we must say that, considering the treatment which the people of this country have experienced at your hands during these five years, and your raising difficulties in the way of their improvement, your good deeds appear only like a few dew-drops in the sea of your bad deeds; and what address, therefore, but one of this sort can the people of Bengal in sincerity present to you?

DAINIK,
Mar. 13th, 1887.

87. The *Dainik*, of the 13th March, observes that the Public Service Commission has proved at least one point, and that is that natives should be employed more largely than before in the Judicial Service.

Employment of natives in the
Judicial Service.

Whether for the purpose of financial economy, or for the purpose of redeeming the pledge given by the Queen, it has become indispensably necessary to admit natives largely to this branch of the service. And, with the exception of a few men like Mr. Beames, this necessity has been admitted by both Native and European witnesses before the Public Service Commission. And this fact has, of course, driven the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* mad. It now rests with the Public Service Commission and the Government to accept this necessity and to give effect to the policy indicated by it.

88. The *Gramvást*, of the 14th March, referring to the orders passed by the Board of Revenue in regard to the establishment of outstills in the Uluberia sub-division, says that the Board seems to have the power of easily setting at naught the express orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. How is it that His Honour has taken up an attitude of indifference in this matter? Seeing that His Honour is pledged against the outstill system, it behoves him of all men to protest against this measure of the Board of Revenue; and it now remains to be seen how the Lieutenant-Governor will redeem his plighted word. The order of the Board seems to have proceeded from Mr. Buckland, who is bent on ruining the poor people of this country.

GRAMVASI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

89. The *Srimanta Sadágar*, of the 14th March, says that Government has shown no discrimination in the distribution of titles on the occasion of the Jubilee. Many foreigners who are notorious for misconduct and who are decidedly hostile to Indian interests have been made Stars of India. In some cases, again, head clerks in shoemakers shops kept by Europeans have been made Stars of India. The same want of discrimination is also observable in the case of native recipients of Jubilee honours. Government has, on the one hand, overlooked many deserving men, and on the other hand honoured many who had no title to honour.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

90. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 14th March, says that the Lieutenant-Governor would not have been so unpopular with the native community if he had from the beginning of his administration shown the firmness and independence which he has displayed in connection with the Rungpore deer case.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

91. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 14th March, says that the promise made by the Queen to appoint Indians to all posts for which they may be fit has not yet been made good. Nor has the rule made by the authorities, that one-sixth of the posts in the Civil Service should be reserved for natives, been yet carried into effect. That natives are not taken to the Civil Service on a large scale is not because natives are wanting in ability, but because Government has artfully kept them out of it. This has been proved before the Public Service Commission. Such being the case, it should be ruled that a certain proportion of the posts which will fall vacant every year in the Civil Service should be given to natives. The policy of the Indian administration is changed with the arrival of each new Viceroy and each change of Government in England. This being the case, Lord Dufferin should take care that the rules he makes in regard to the admission of natives into the Civil Service are so framed as to make it impossible for any of his successors to alter or infringe them. Lord Dufferin has in a manner declared that Government is prepared to make such rules. That Indians should be eligible for all posts in their own country is not unnatural, and if the Queen's Proclamation is to be strictly followed, natives should be appointed to all posts for which they may be fit. But as the real object of the English is not to rule India for the benefit of Indians, they

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

cannot persuade themselves to entrust natives with all posts. The writer believes that the Proclamation will not be followed so long as natives are not declared incapable of holding certain posts, the holding of which by them may be considered by the authorities to be likely to bring about a revolution in the system of Indian administration. But if natives are declared ineligible for such posts, they may hope to obtain other posts without the difficulty which they now meet with in obtaining them. Under these circumstances, natives should not object to their exclusion from certain posts.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

92. The same paper entertains no fear that the bestowal by Government of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya will have any prejudicial effect on Hindu religion and society. On the contrary, much good may be expected to result from the bestowal of the title. Sanskrit learning, which is declining for lack of encouragement, may be revived under the encouragement which the bestowal of this title must carry with it. There is no reason to fear that Hindu Pundits, who owe their influence in society to their knowledge of the Hindu shastras, and who firmly believe that their spiritual welfare is closely bound up with a faithful and religious adherence to the customs and usages which are enjoined in the shastras, will abandon those customs and usages for the sake of pleasing the Government in consideration of their receiving a title from it. Besides, if the receipt of titles from the English Government had been calculated to beget anglicising propensities in the recipients, Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore would now have been eating English dinners, and Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyaratna would have been omitting his morning and evening devotions.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,

93. The same paper says that under the old financial system, which allowed the Local Governments a great deal of liberty, attachment would often spring up between those Governments and the people who were subject to them. But the new financial system which makes it impossible for those Governments to relieve their subjects in times of distress, and which forces them to lay oppressive burdens upon the latter absolutely precludes the growth of all feelings of attachment between them. Another mischief that may be produced by the new financial system is the loss of Viceregal prestige that may be caused by a Provincial Governor protesting against it. For in the case of such a protest, the sympathy of both natives and Anglo-Indians and the sympathy of the English public in their own country will be on the side of the Provincial Governor, and will enable him to triumph over the Viceroy. This system will produce yet another mischief by compelling Government to employ incompetent men as Provincial Governors, because no really competent men will consent to court unpopularity by accepting an office which will place them under circumstances of such financial and administrative difficulty.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

94. The same paper says that the resignation of Mr. Newbery will benefit natives in many ways. It will delight natives by showing them that the feelings of Mr. Newbery have been deeply wounded, and it will deter other Civilians from committing similar offences. It will also prove to Sir Rivers Thompson how selfish and unruly are the Anglo-Indians for whose sake he has committed injustice in so many instances. It is also probable that Sir Rivers will obtain no credit among natives for the punishment he has inflicted upon Mr. Newbery, because many of them believe that his action in this case is owing to pressure from Lord Dufferin in the same

way as his action in the Tayler case was due to pressure from Lord Ripon. And Sir Rivers has also displeased Anglo-Indians by punishing Mr. Newbery. So that he has been fully punished for his bad administration of Bengal by being deserted by both Natives and Anglo-Indians on the eve of his departure from this country.

95. The same paper refers to the *Pioneer's* statement that the English Government extorts less money from Indians than the Russian Government extorts from its own subjects; and argues that, although every Indian pays two rupees and a half every year in taxes, whilst every Russian pays seven rupees and a half in the same way, still as the English Government drains away from India eighteen or nineteen crores of rupees every year in the shape of home charges, and the Russian Government spends all its revenue in Russia itself, it is easy to understand that Russians must be far happier than Indians. The condition of Indians was far better under Mussulman rule than at present, although a large revenue was taken from the people at that time.

96. The same paper says that the Government resolution on the Rungpore deer case has driven the *Englishman* mad. It is calling upon the Lieutenant-Governor to punish the Dewan of Prasannamayi, forgetting that the Lieutenant-Governor has no right to punish him. It is also pointing to the lighter punishment inflicted upon the Deputy Magistrate, Jagabandhu Khan, and basing upon it a charge of partiality for Native officers against the Lieutenant-Governor. It is a charge, however, which no man who is not insane will prefer against the Lieutenant-Governor.

97. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th March, says that if Mr. Amir Ali's statement before the Public Service Commission be true that, the proposal to hold simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in England and India does not find favour with the Mahomedan community in India, it will be impossible to give that community much credit for good sense and foresight.

98. Referring to Mr. J. G. Charles' deposition before the Public Service Commission, the same paper says that the fact that the number of Hindus in the Uncovenanted Civil Service is larger than that of the Mahomedans in the same service is due to the comparative paucity of educated men in the Mahomedan community. At any rate, Hindus are not responsible for this disparity in numbers.

99. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 14th March says, that the people of this country had expected a great deal from a religious Governor like Sir Rivers Thompson. But no Governor has so sadly disappointed them as he has. The conduct of a religious bigot is either unexceptionably pure or is tainted by partiality for his co-religionists. Sir Rivers Thompson has shown race animosity in almost every one of his acts. The exhibition of race-feeling made by him on the occasion of the passing of the Coolie Emigration Act was such that it seemed that there was not a grain of benevolence or generosity in his nature. That Act has reduced coolies in tea-plantations to a condition which is in no way better than that of serfs or slaves. Sir Rivers did not scruple to abuse Baboo Kristodas Pal for his denunciation of that measure. Though Sir Rivers' enthusiasm in the matter of Local Self-Government vanished in

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,

SOM PRAKASH,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

SOM PRAKASH.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

a large measure after Lord Ripon's departure, and though his treatment of the Calcutta Municipality does not prove him to be well disposed towards the elective system, still he deserves to be thanked for his introduction of Local Self-Government into Bengal. He has not, in the Tenancy Act, proved himself a friend of the ryots; and all that he has done in that Act, is that he has curtailed the powers of the zemindars. During the Ilbert Bill agitation, his race feeling found vent in an extraordinary form, and he did not scruple to act in a disloyal spirit on that occasion. The only good acts of his administration are, his selection of good men as members of his Council and the introduction of the system of appointing men to the Subordinate Executive Service according to the results of a competitive examination.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN.
Mar. 14th, 1887.

100. The same paper says that Lord Reay has done a good thing by appointing Mr. Ranade as Legal Remembrancer of Bombay. No native has been appointed Legal Remembrancer in Bengal after the late Baboo Ramaprasad Roy.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN.

101. The same paper says that the support which Sir Steuart Bayley gave to the late Colonel Hedayat Ali when the latter had a quarrel with Mr. Manson relating to some municipal matter inspires hopes regarding his administration of Bengal. It is stated that Sir Steuart has forbidden the removal of the Government to Darjeeling. If Sir Steuart Bayley can put a stop to this obnoxious hill exodus, he will really do a good thing.

DAINIK,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

102. The *Dainik*, of the 14th March, observes that the sugar brought into this country from Mauritius may not contain any ingredient abominable to Mahomedans; but there is no knowing yet that it is not refined with any substance which Hindus cannot touch.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Mar. 15th, 1887.

103. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 14th March, draws attention to certain irregularities in connection with the collection and assessment of the income-tax in Calcutta, and suggests that an experienced officer should be appointed Income-tax Collector. The manner in which Mr. Goodricke, the present incumbent, is doing his work is unsatisfactory to everybody.

DAINIK,
Mar. 15th, 1887.

104. The *Dainik*, of the 15th March, says that, in the matter of the curtailment of expenditure, Bengal ought to follow the example of Madras, where the offices of Inspector-General of Jails and Sanitary Commissioner have been merged into one office. The same offices in Bengal should also be unified. The office of Sanitary Commissioner should be abolished, and the Inspector-General of Jails whose duties partake of the nature of the Sanitary Commissioner's duties, should be made to perform the duties of both the offices.

DAINIK.

105. The same paper says that the Government of Bengal should follow the good example of the India Government by distributing the *Calcutta Gazette* free of charge to all native newspapers. But better than the supply of the *Calcutta Gazette* will be the supply by the Government of Bengal of all official papers to the editors of native newspapers. Want of official information leads those editors to give currency to false news and to take false or incorrect views of public questions.

106. The same paper says that as Government takes fees for licensing ticca gharris in Calcutta, it ought to take effective steps to bring the drivers of those carriages to order and to make it impossible for them to annoy and insult respectable people in the manner they now do.

DAINIK,
Mar. 16th, 1887.

The drivers of ticca carriages in Calcutta.

107. The same paper says that Act XIII of 1859 should be repealed.

DAINIK

Act XIII of 1859.

It will not do to simply exclude tea gardens from the operations of the Act. It should not be allowed to operate anywhere, because it produces abuses wherever it is enforced. The present law of contract is sufficient for the purpose of compelling labourers to perform the conditions of any contract they may enter into. The Bombay High Court is probably right in holding that Act XIII does not apply to labourers engaged in agricultural work and to hired servants. If so, it does not also apply to coolies in tea gardens, who are either hired labourers or agricultural labourers.

108. The same paper, referring to the opposition of the *Englishman*

DAINIK.

The *Englishman's* advocacy for the Anglo-Indians.

newspaper and of the Anglo-Indian community in general to the appointment of natives to high posts on financial grounds, says that that opposition proceeds from considerations of self-interest alone. Anglo-Indians are well aware that the appointment of more natives to high posts will interfere with the working out of their schemes of self-aggrandisement. The *Englishman* contends that the English officers of Government can keep their honesty unsullied, because being foreigners they have no local or domestic feelings of any kind to lead them astray from the path of rectitude and impartiality. If this be a right contention, then Government officers in England must be dishonest men. The truth, however, lies the other way. Anglo-Indian officers of olden times could draw the hearts of the people towards them, not by taking no interest in India and Indians after the fashion of the present race of Anglo-Indians, but by loving India and her people.

109. The *Dainik*, of the 16th March, referring to Sir Rivers Thompson's resolution on the Rungpore deer case, says

DAINIK,
Mar. 16th 1887.

The Rungpore deer case.

that so good a resolution has not for a long time issued out of the Bengal Secretariat. Some are dissatisfied with the punishment awarded by His Honour. It should be considered, however, that the Rungpore officials committed only a blunder, for which they deserve to be pitied instead of being execrated. They have in them all the pride of a conquering nation, and intoxicated by that pride they committed a wrong act. All this was very natural. But people who are denouncing them so severely do not think that the folly which they have committed is as nothing compared with the sublime folly of the Government in delegating such extensive powers to raw English youths. It is probable that the punishment awarded to Mr. Shuttleworth will not induce him to mend his ways. It is indeed doubtful whether punishment of any kind can have any effect upon such a shameless class of officers. But the resolution will have one moral effect. It will remove the general impression that Europeans are not amenable to the law. Chandi Baboo is not to blame. As a native subordinate he simply obeyed the orders of his European superiors. He deserves great credit for not punishing Prasannomayi or PEARI MOHAN with the view of pleasing the Magistrate.

110. The *Dainik*, of the 17th March, says that the Mitakshara law, to which the Burdwan Raj family is subject, does not forbid the adoption of an only son or of a nephew. On many previous occasions also nephews were adopted by the Maharajahs and Maharanis of Burdwan.

DAINIK.
Mar. 17th, 1887.

Adoption of the son of Lala Ban Behary Kapur.

Under the circumstances, Government should allow the adoption of the son of Lala Ban Behary Kapur. There is probably no one so competent to manage the Burdwan estate as Lala Ban Behary, and every well-wisher of the Burdwan Raj therefore wishes to see his son adopted by the young Maharani.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

DAINIK,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

111. The *Dainik*, of the 14th March, is of opinion that Act XIII of 1859 is not applicable to tea gardens. The Contract Act did not exist when Act XIII was passed, and an Act like Act XIII of 1859 was required for towns like Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. In the preamble to this Act are found the following words:—"Whereas much loss and inconvenience are sustained by manufacturers, tradesmen, and others in the several Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in other places from a fraudulent breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen, and labourers who have received money in advance on account of work which they have contracted to perform, &c." It is clear from these words that this Act was intended to apply only to workmen, artificers, and labourers in manufacturing towns like Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The phrase "other places" should therefore be construed to refer to such towns as Lahore and Allahabad which are not specifically mentioned in the preamble. Section 5 of the Act provides as follows:—"This Act may be extended by the Governor-General of India in Council, or by the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, to any place within the limits of their respective jurisdictions." It is also clear from this that the Act was intended only for towns, and that the different Local Governments had power given to them to extend its operation to such towns within their respective territories as are not mentioned by name as Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are. The words "other places" mean such other towns and nothing else. The Act was clearly intended for artificers, workmen, and labourers in the towns, and not for coolies in the tea gardens of Assam. And it was an arbitrary act on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend the operation of the Act to Assam. It should be also considered that a special law having been enacted in 1882 for the Assam tea gardens, Act XIII of 1859 should not be allowed to have effect there. The Government of India has rightly determined to repeal the Act in spite of the clamours of the tea planters.

DAINIK,
Mar. 17th, 1887.

112. The *Dainik*, of the 17th March, objects to the provision of the new Bengal Civil Courts Bill empowering District Judges to appoint the amlah of all subordinate Civil Courts. A District Judge has said that if District Judges are allowed to appoint the amlah of all Civil Courts, they will get an opportunity of keeping an eye upon the whole ministerial establishment of the Civil Courts, and be thus enabled to promote the amlah more discriminately, and that this arrangement will have the effect of making the amlah work more diligently. But the question arises—who would be a better judge of the amlah, the Subordinate Judge and the Munsif, under whose immediate observation and superintendence the amlah will regularly work, or the District Judge who must necessarily be at a distance from them? Cannot also a Munsif or a Subordinate Judge make a proper recommendation for promotion in favour of an amlah when necessary? The arrangement made by the new law will produce two mischiefs. It will not enable Munsifs and Subordinate Judges to select the subordinates with whom they will have to work. And it will lower those officers in the estimation of the amlah and the public.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

113. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th March, says that as the charges preferred against Mr. Wilson of Cambay are of a serious nature, he should be strictly dealt with if he is found guilty. Lord Reay will no doubt see that justice is done in this case. SAHACHAR,
Mar. 9th, 1887.
114. Referring to the case of Mr. Wilson of Cambay, the *Dainik*, of the 14th March, says that it is doubtful whether even impalement would be sufficient punishment for such an offender. Such beastly conduct as he has been guilty of can hardly be tolerated in any society ; and in Hindu society it is simply unpardonable. It is hoped that Government will adequately punish this wretch and dismiss him from the public service. Further entertainment of his services will entail infamy on the administration. DAINIK,
Mar. 14th, 1887.
115. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 14th March, is glad that the Commission appointed to try Mr. Wilson of Cambay have found him guilty of the charges preferred against him. It is a matter for rejoicing that the cause of truth has triumphed. SOM PRAKASH,
Mar. 14th, 1887.
116. The *Navavibhákar Sádharaní*, of the 14th March, says that General Ranabir Jung should not have been arrested without carefully enquiring whether or no he had really collected troops for the invasion of Nepal. Government has shown great eagerness in arresting Ranabir in order to make a display of its friendship for Nepal. But it is not found to be very anxious to make a similar display of friendship when its own Residents create disorders and disturbances in Native States by their despotic and arbitrary manner of doing things there. NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

117. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 11th March, complains of the inconvenience caused to the people of Sri Ula, in the district of Khulna, for the want of tanks, good roads and schools. The postal arrangements of the place are also unsatisfactory. The authorities should look to the matter. SAMAYA,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

118. The *Bháratbási*, of the 5th March, asks if the rumour is correct that the Lieutenant-Governor omitted to introduce Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee, a member of the Jubilee Committee. After having invited him to address the Jubilee meeting, and after having appointed him a member of the Committee, was it gentlemanly on His Honour's part to treat him thus ? BHARATBASI,
Mar. 5th, 1887.
119. The same paper refers to the complaint urged against the Foreign Office that it did not allow many Jubilee addresses to be received, and observes that the Jubilee was celebrated before its time for the convenience of the Viceroy and Local Governors. It necessarily follows that the convenience of the Government would be looked to in receiving the addresses as well. But if gubernatorial convenience was the first thing to be looked to in the matter, the object of the Jubilee would have been accomplished in the fullest measure by employing the police to collect the addresses. The ceremony of receiving the BHARATBASI.

addresses would then have been over in a trice of time much to the comfort and convenience of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. It is unreasonable to expect that a Viceroy and a Lieutenant-Governor should keep themselves waiting for hours for the purpose of pleasing niggers. And so as Natives in general were insulted on the review ground for the convenience of Europeans, so a good many addresses were not received on that day for the convenience of the Viceroy.

BHARATBASI,
Mar. 5th, 1887.

120. The same paper is alarmed at the suggestion of a lady correspondent of the *Pioneer* that European and Eurasian women should have the benefit of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Perhaps her suggestion will be accepted and separate arrangements will be made for Europeans and Eurasians in hospitals originally intended for Native women. That is to say, an ounce of brandy will be allowed to a European where only a drachm of rum will be given to a Native; Natives will have cinchona and Europeans will have quinine; the diet allowance for the Native will be six pice a day and for the European 32 pice a day; and so on in all other matters. Thus hospitals established with money belonging to the Lady Dufferin Fund will perpetuate and emphasise those race distinctions which are sedulously fostered and maintained in all hospitals in this country, and which the lady correspondent of the *Pioneer* curiously enough expects to see effaced by admitting European and Eurasian ladies into the Lady Dufferin hospitals. Why then this attempt to force English women into these hospitals for Native women? English women are not fettered by the zenana system, and they feel no particular delicacy in communicating with doctors of the other sex; while native women will rather die than submit to medical examination. It is therefore specially for the relief of Native women that subscriptions are being raised by Lady Dufferin, and any attempt to jeopardise so noble an undertaking deserves to be roundly denounced. Lady Dufferin's great object will be defeated if European women are admitted into her hospitals; for native women will never seek admission into hospitals where English women predominate or are present. No native gentleman seeks admission into a public hospital on account of the partiality which is shown to European patients. If hospitals are really wanted for European women, let them have separate hospitals founded with other money.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Mar. 9th, 1887.

121. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 9th March, thinks that the Imperial Institute will do no good to the people of this country. Government should not therefore employ pressure to obtain subscriptions in aid of its funds

BANGABASI,
Mar. 12th, 1887.

122. According to the *Bangabási*, of the 12th March, natives of this country do not at all like such things as the sale by public advertisement of the furniture and other articles belonging to persons in high life like His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Englishmen see nothing wrong or improper in this; but natives do.

SAMAYA,
Mar. 11th, 1887.

123. The *Samaya*, of the 11th March, says that the remarks made Lord and Lady Dufferin at a native theatre. in the *Sanjivani* newspaper on the subject of the proposed visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin to a native theatre are of a most ill-grained and cantankerous nature. It is absurd to say that by paying such a visit, Their Excellencies will be countenancing vice. The

writer in the *Sanjivani* should know that in Europe too women of ill-fame are employed as actresses and yet respectable European Lords and Ladies do not scruple to visit theatres.

124. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 12th March, says that the object with which Lady Dufferin has established her fund is no doubt good, SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Mar. 12th 1887.

The Lady Dufferin Fund.
but the people who are subscribing to it are not often men who are convinced of its utility. The Calcutta Committee of the Lady Dufferin's Fund ought to remove the dispensary established in Calcutta with money belonging to this Fund from its present site to some place near Beadon Street where it may be of more use to native women.

125. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārānī*, of the 14th March, says that Sir Rivers Thompson's Secretaries are trying to procure addresses for him, because the authorities in England often object to appoint to the India Council Anglo-Indian officials who have failed to make themselves popular in this country. NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Mar. 14th, 1887.

126. Referring to the proposal to place a marble statue of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Town Hall, the *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 17th March, says that the statue should in all propriety be placed in the Defence Association's room. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Mar. 17th, 1887.

127. The says that, in view of the increasing number of suicides in Calcutta, some restrictions should be imposed on the sale of opium. It is because opium is obtained with facility in the market that it is so largely used in committing suicide. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.

URIYA PAPERS.

128. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 24th February, is glad to find that its representations on the subject of the thefts committed in the Baliapal thana of the Balasore district have attracted the attention of the District Superintendent of Police of that district, who has sent his Inspector to make enquiries into the same. SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1887.

129. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 24th February, alludes to the exclusion of Uriyas from the settlement work of Angul, and reminds the authorities that the adoption of a similar step at Khorda some years ago, and the appointment of a large number of Hindustanis in the settlement work of that part of Orissa, were productive of mischief, which everybody knows of. The *Sanskāraka*, of 3rd March, is of the same opinion. UTKAL DIIPIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1887.

130. Referring to the Jubilee honours, the same paper, of the 26th February, remarks that the claims of many people in Orissa have been disregarded, and that, while all the other Provinces in India have been duly recognized, Orissa has been nearly overlooked. UTKAL DIIPIKA.

131. The same paper learns that Rajah Dibyasing Deb of Puri, now undergoing his term of imprisonment at the Andamans, was not found worthy of favour, although a large number of respectable native gentlemen applied to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for an exercise of his prerogative of mercy, and although a large number of convicts were set free from the penal settlements in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, and remarks that Uriyas have been greatly disheartened by this unexpected rejection of their prayer. UTKAL DIIPIKA.

NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 27th, 1887.

132. The *Navasamvād*, of the 27th February, is of opinion that the Orissa Text-Book Committee do not carefully select vernacular books for use in the vernacular schools of Orissa, and that a large number of bad books therefore come into use. But the *Sanskāraka* holds a different view, and supports the action of the Committee.

SANSKARAKA,
Mar. 3rd, 1887.

133. The Bhuddruck correspondent of the *Sanskāraka*, of the 3rd March, informs the public that the Sub-divisional Officer of that place carries a large number of cases with him when he goes out of the station. This puts the parties concerned to great inconvenience, because many of them cannot find boarding and accommodation in the villages. Some of them are on that account compelled to give up their cases. The correspondent prays that some steps may be taken to remove these inconveniences.

SANSKARAKA.

134. The same paper writes as follows regarding the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in an article headed "A Protective Policy for Orissa":—

"There was a time when a British Governor in India had his policy. Nay, there was a time when a District Magistrate had his independent plan of action. With the establishment of steam communication and the laying down of the telegraphic cable in the deep sea, the state of things has completely changed. Just as players in our country make little dolls dance by means of metallic wires which remain invisible, so the office of the State Secretary in London guides the thoughts and actions of Governors in India by means of telegraphic wire. Thus Government by centralised power is perfected in India.

"Still Indian Governors have portions of work allotted to them, assignments of money made to them, and limited spheres of action set apart for them, in connection with which they can display their individual talents and abilities and make a wise use of their personal discretion. The originality of a Governor may lend freshness of colour and impart the charm of diversity to the stereotyped character of a dull and uniform administration.

"There have been many Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, and our people have forgotten the names of most of them. Only the names of those among them are handed down to posterity that introduce changes in the machinery of Government either for good or for evil, or through whose instrumentality important events happen in Lower Bengal. We venture to include the name of Sir Rivers Thompson in this special list.

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whoever he be, must be a well-abused man. He must be prepared for violent attacks in the Native journals of Bengal, which, for their immoderate tone, have outdone their contemporaries in other parts of India. Even that *little Journal of Kaliguli*, we mean the *Navasamvād*, which is scarcely in its teens, babbled immoderately and displayed the fangs of disloyalty the other day, when, in common with our other contemporaries of Orissa, we were preparing the minds of our people for a due appreciation of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"We need not digress. What we mean to say is that Sir Rivers Thompson has entitled himself to the everlasting gratitude of the Uriyas by recognising that protective policy for which we have fought so long and so persistently. We have made it clear in our previous articles that

Orissa is educationally a backward Province of Bengal ; that it is divided into three parts, each of which is placed under its own Provincial Government ; that Bengali interests stand mountain-like in the way of the progress of Uriyas ; and that it has special wants and disabilities, which require special measures of protection which are justified on political grounds. Mr. Ravenshaw, the late Commissioner of Orissa, perceived all this clearly, and caused the policy of Government to be shaped accordingly. The continuity of the policy of protection was disturbed at times by reasons and accidents which we need not pause here to narrate.

“ Sir Rivers Thompson, on his visit to Orissa in 1885, made the concession that an educated and qualified Uriya would be appointed every year to the Subordinate Executive Service under a system of nomination, and His Honour has carried out his promise by making two such appointments. Though we were for obtaining a similar concession in the Judicial line, we remained content with what little His Honour granted us, waiting for a favourable opportunity to renew our demands.

“ The portfolio of the Bengal administration is soon likely to pass out of His Honour's hands, and before the close of April next His Honour will have left the shores of Bengal, where he laboured hard for the good of the large population entrusted to his care. The recollection of what he promised to the Uriyas may thus pass away with His Honour. We, therefore, entreat His Honour to record a resolution to the effect that two competent and qualified Uriyas will be appointed every year to the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services—one to each service, under a system of nomination, and to word his resolution in such a way as will make it impossible for His Honour's successors not to make the appointments. We have every confidence that Mr. Metcalfe, our present Commissioner, will try his best to secure our desired object before we are committed to the care of Sir Steuart Bayley, and any effort that he makes in that direction will be gratefully acknowledged by Uriyas for whom he has done so much.

“ We cannot conclude this article without exhorting our Uriya friends to subscribe handsomely to the Thompson Memorial Fund that has been started at Calcutta, and to bless with all their hearts the *Recoaniser of the Protective Policy, the Friend of Uriyas*—we mean the Hon'ble Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S., the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.”

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th March 1887.

